

Routes to tour in Germany

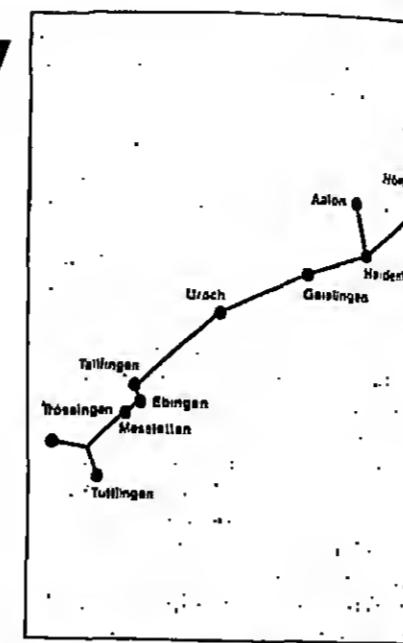
The Swabian Alb Route

German roads will get you there. South of Stuttgart the Swabian Alb runs north-east from the Black Forest. It is a range of hills full of fossilised reminders of prehistory. It has a blustery but healthy climate, so have good walking shoes with you and scale a few heights as you try out some of the 6,250 miles of marked paths. Dense forests, cavas full of stalactites and stalagmites, ruined castles and rocks that invite you to clamber will ensure variety.

You will also see what you can't see from a car: rare flowers and plants. The route runs over 125 miles through health resorts and nature reserves, passing Baroque churches, late Gothic and Rococo architecture and Hohenzollern Castle, home of the German Imperial family.

Visit Germany and let the Swabian Alb Route be your guide.

DZT
DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE
FÜR TOURISMUS EV
Bella-von-Prinzessin-Strasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



- 1 View of the Hegau region, near Tübingen
- 2 Heidenheim
- 3 Nördlingen
- 4 Ulm
- 5 Hohenzollern Castle

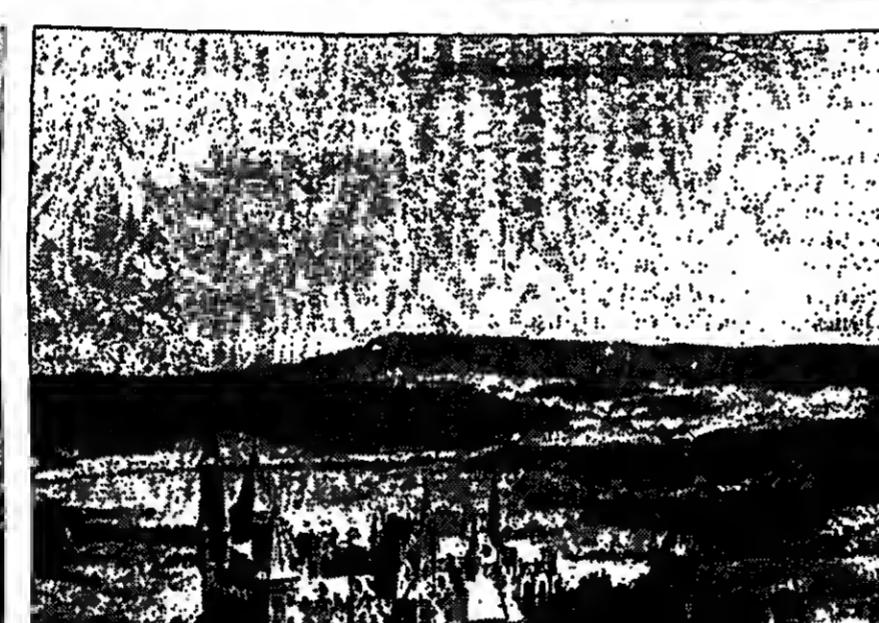


Photo: DZT

The German Tribune

Hamburg, 23 March 1986
Twenty-fifth year - No. 1219 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C
ISSN 0016-8858

Spanish referendum ends Nato cliffhanger

Hannoversche Allgemeine

Government and Opposition in Spain escaped by the skin of their teeth when a respectable majority belied referendum forecasts by voting in favour of staying in Nato.

What they escaped was a sad blow to Nato, a domestic crisis and the risk of unpredictable developments.

All praise and congratulations to the Spaniards, a majority of whom refused to stand aloof from Nato. It is harder to find words of praise for the politicians.

It is hardly a masterpiece for the government and pro-Western Opposition forces to play va banque and wager the destiny of Spain and more on a single card solely for the sake of their own alleged credibility.

Credibility was the motive Premier Felipe Gonzalez repeatedly mentioned to justify the Nato referendum. Having failed to keep its election campaign promise to create 800,000 new jobs, Spain's Socialist government felt obliged not to break its word on the Nato referendum.

But what credibility is there in keeping a promise to hold a referendum designed to enable Spain to resign from Nato via a referendum and then achieving the exact opposite?

No politician can afford without good reason, especially after Nato membership had twice been endorsed by Parliament, to paralyse the government and keep the country and the entire Western world on tenterhooks for months.

There is nothing to be said in favour of pro-Nato Opposition parties such as Señor Fraga Iribarne's conservative Popular Alliance, calling on its supporters to abstain with a view to letting the government stew in its own juice and the referendum possibly go against Nato.

Señor Fraga now says his call to abstain was intended to avoid relegating Nato membership to a matter of minor importance, but his decision was reached before the wording of the referendum was known.

Given anti-Nato poll forecasts Señor Gonzalez was prepared for the worst.

Nato would have survived a change on its southern flank, especially as US bases in Spain would have been maintained or even reinforced if Spain had resigned from the North Atlantic pact.

Anti-Nato sentiment was certainly not alone in heading the example set by Spain. Maybe a pro-Nato Spanish newspaper was overstating the case when it wrote after the referendum that the country had been on the brink of disaster.

But the only encouraging feature of

the breakneck manoeuvre is that Spain's Nato membership has been endorsed both by Parliament and now, narrowly, by a popular referendum.

It is upsetting to imagine what an anti-Nato vote would have cost Spain (ppm) from a cash outlay of about DM800m. The country would have been torn apart. Anti-Americanism would have been more widespread than ever. Nato would have been taken aback. Fellow-members of the Common Market would have been irked.

The armed forces would have been annoyed. Extreme right-wingers would have gained support, as would the Communists. The Spanish economy would have faltered. Government and Opposition would have been shaken by infighting. The Prime Minister's position would have been endangered.

The majority of "no"s in the Basque country, in Catalonia, Navarre and the Canaries shows how serious the risk was. In all these areas the Nato referendum was used merely as a regional stick with which to beat the central government.

Señor Gonzalez fought a desperate and impressive last-ditch battle making full use of state-run TV. He was the main reason why the worst was averted in the final days of the referendum campaign.

Painting an appalling picture of the consequences of a "no" vote, he persuaded voters in Socialist strongholds in particular to vote for Nato.

Many Spaniards voted "no" for fear of nuclear war, yet many others, some at the last minute, voted "yes" for the same reason: fear. They were worried something incalculable might lie ahead for Spain and its young democracy if the

"no" a resounding majority. Intuitively put right the dangerous mistakes politicians had made. The Spanish electorate voted against renewed isolation. So the damage done can be made good.

Lothar Labusch

... (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 14 March 1986)



Statesmen from all over the world met in Stockholm for the funeral ceremony for Swedish Premier Olof Palme. Speakers included UN Secretary-General Parvez de Quellar and SPD leader Willy Brandt. Seen here at the ceremony are German Chancellor Helmut Kohl (left), GDR leader Erich Honecker (centre) and US Secretary of State George Shultz (right). See article on page 2. (Photo: EPA)

French voters ring the changes after five years of Socialism

Conservatives and Liberals have regained a majority in the French National Assembly as expected. The Socialists polled over 31 per cent, leaving them still the largest parliamentary party.

The Socialist defeat was not as crushing as had been feared. Initial results showed the Gaullists and followers of M. Giscard d'Estaing to have fallen just short of an absolute majority.

Disregarding Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front, the right-wing parties could only gain an absolute majority with the backing of conservative independents.

It will be up to President Mitterrand to decide how to deal with the situation.

The real surprise of the elections is the showing of the National Front, who performed unexpectedly well to get 33 seats. The Socialists, however, with 10 per cent, falls little short of the Communist vote.

Nearly three dozen, volatile right-wing extremists in the National Assembly hold forth the promise of a noisy Parliament reminiscent of the Fourth Republic.

IN THIS ISSUE

PARTY POLITICS Page 4
Revising the report with the SPD rank and file.

PRIVATISATION Page 8
Bonn sells state holdings, boosts private enterprise.

MOTORING Page 10
Streamlined, lightweight, new battery: beat electric car yet

HISTORY Page 11
"Shoah" and "The Holocaust" re-examine Nazi genocide.

PEOPLE Page 14
Escaped German POW comes clean after 40 years.

MODERN LIVING Page 18
Women make men... say a lady mayor

The Communists made the best of a bad job. They have eight MPs fewer in the new assembly than in the outgoing parliament, elected in 1981.

French voters rang the changes after five years of socialism. Most polls forecast the swing. The conservative vote is also a slap in the face for François Mitterrand.

"It will be the first time a Fifth Republic French President has had to rule with a National Assembly majority against him."

There can be no question of a massive election victory of the Gaullists and supporters of M. Giscard d'Estaing, but M. Mitterrand did say he would resign if the Opposition won an outstanding victory.

All eyes are now fixed on the Elysée Palace, where Socialist Premier Laurent Fabius was expected at the time of writing to tender his resignation.

If hints that President Mitterrand would be quick to appoint a successor prove true, France may have a new government in time for the first post-poll Cabinet meeting on 19 March.

The Socialists have borne their defeat without too much dismay and with confidence in the future. Initial comments by Socialist leaders show them to have gained fresh hope for the next step: preparations for the Presidential elections in two years' time.

As the largest parliamentary party the Socialists have hopes of retaining the Presidency, but no-one can be sure M. Mitterrand will last the distance until 1988 sharing power with a conservative National Assembly majority.

Lutz Hermann
(Rheinische Post, Düsseldorf, 17 March 1986)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Murdered West Bank mayor is another pawn in Palestinian power struggle

Yasser Arafat's "moderate" rump PLO may object in principle to Palestinian notables assuming political responsibility by the grace of Israel in the occupied territories, but Zafer al-Masri, the murdered mayor of Nablus, enjoyed full PLO support.

Appointed mayor of the largest West Bank city, population 100,000, by the Israeli government at the end of last year, he combined three qualities that made him a "diplomatic Palestinian par excellence," to quote a diplomat accredited in Amman, the Jordanian capital.

He enjoyed the confidence and respect of the Israels. He had close ties with the Jordanian monarchy. He was also sufficiently nationalist in outlook as a Palestinian to fully endorse the PLO position after initial hesitation.

The PLO's position is that the Palestinians' right of self-determination and, in theory, the state of their own must be acknowledged prior to their participation in Middle East peace talks.

But the first of these points was enough for extremists in the Palestinian "dispersion" to dismiss him as a traitor and to execute him like other Palestinians before him who had been prepared to come to terms.

With Jordanian and PLO consent al-Masri, a successful businessman and president of the Nablus chamber of commerce, took on the post of mayor to help his home town to get back on its feet economically after three years of Israeli military administration.

Palestinian extremists at their Damascus headquarters, remote from the

Frankfurter Rundschau

realities of everyday life under occupation on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, sat in judgment on him.

They based their judgment on the simple equation "cooperation is collaboration" and sentenced him to death.

His assassination is likely to have brought to an abrupt end Israeli Premier Shimon Peres' concept of "unilateral self-government" as part of which Arab mayors were to be reappointed in a number of West Bank towns.

After the murder of al-Masri no more West Bank Arabs enjoying the full confidence of their fellow-citizens can be expected to take over office, at Israel's behest.

The gunfire that killed al-Masri also hit the PLO. In his way the murdered mayor was the kind of West Bank politician the PLO needs if it is to play even an indirect role in the occupied territories.

Flexible he may have been, and ready for dialogue with Israel, but, in the final analysis he stood for Palestinian basic principles independent observers agree are regarded as inalienable and indispensable by the overwhelming majority of people in the occupied territories.

The Palestinians' right to self-determination could then be dealt with at a later date as an internal Jordanian-Palestinian problem.

Mr Arafat insisted on linking these issues in a single package. In this he appears to have enjoyed the full support of

The murder of Swedish Premier Olof Palme testified to the sad truth that there is no such thing as an island of the blessed.

The bullet that killed John F. Kennedy in Dallas, the murder of Aldo Moro in Rome, the Brighton hotel bomb aimed at Margaret Thatcher and now the bullet that killed Olof Palme on the open street — all show there is no such thing as absolute safety.

Long gone are the days when US Presidents could take a morning stroll round the White House without bodyguards and German Chancellors could meet the people without an escort.

We have grown accustomed to the scores of security officials who look after our leaders. Next to no-one is perturbed to see the Pope's blessing believers from a bulletproof glass showcase.

The retinue of heavily armed guards on state visits has come to be seen as a matter of course, just like the bullet-proof cars used by Cabinet Ministers.

Sweden used to be an exception, a lucky country where the Prime Minister went to the cinema with his wife and sent his bodyguards home. But those happy days are now over.

We still don't know who the murderer was. A madman? A political fanatic? A man motivated by personal dislikes or by the dictates of his convictions?

For long after the Second World

Palme — pointless end to a life in the service of peace

Die Zeit

He demonstratedly sided with whom he saw as the underdogs, people such as Arafat, Castro, the Sandinistas.

He failed in his bid to mediate between Iraq and Iran but he was indeed.

The Palme Commission's democratic proposals ran counter to the prevailing views.

He was a moral politician, at times morseling one.

As a statesman he towered above Sweden's leaders a long way.

Andréas Hammarström has a Swede achieved his international stature.

His outstanding characteristic was his desire for peace.

His death in a hail of bullets was the pointless end of an undaunted life.

Theo Sonnenburg
(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 12 March 1986)

Palestinians in the occupied territories. Since King Hussein's speech in February not a day has passed without delegations from the Transjordan, the Israeli-occupied West Bank, not called at the Royal Palace to him their loyalty to the King and sure him of their support in his fight with the PLO leader.

But these protestations of loyalty doubtless convey a false impression as far as sentiment in the Bank is concerned.

Western diplomats who have visited the occupied territories returned to Amman convinced of the overwhelming majority of Palestinians strongly support Mr Arafat.

If King Hussein had sought bying with Mr Arafat to drive a wedge between people on the West Bank, PLO headquarters he seemed to failed in the attempt.

As one Western diplomat put it, "The move has backfired. Arafat registered a respectable gain in prestige by reaffirming the right of self-determination."

These are the kind of headlines government spokesman in Bonn would like to find today.

Disputes within the government coalition over internal security legislation, the heated public debate regarding paragraph 116 of the Labour Promotion Act, the legal proceedings instigated against the Chancellor by the Green MP Otto Schily, and, finally, the substantial losses suffered by Chancellor Kohl's party, the CDU, during recent local government elections have turned Helmut Kohl the Invincible into Helmut the Dismalibute within the short space of just six weeks.

Helmut Kohl himself, however, seems relatively unperturbed by his waning popularity.

One of his closest advisers refuted all claims that the latest election disaster had left Kohl cold by pointing out that "he would have to be a fool not to show any reaction at all and not to regard the election result in Schleswig-Holstein as a bitter defeat".

His adviser added that Kohl's main concern now is to take the necessary steps to improve the situation.

This basically means clearing the controversial political issues which are confusing voters out of the way as fast as possible.

The government is hoping to push its proposed amendment to paragraph 116 of the Labour Promotion Act through parliament before the Easter recess in an effort to take this issue out of the limelight of party-political discussions.

By that time the government also hopes that an SDI framework agreement with the Americans will be ready to be signed.

Thirdly, the coalition must start discussing the remaining draft legislation on internal security in a spirit of openness and united manner.

"Once these tough nuts have been cracked," says the Chancellor's Office, "we've got to make sure that voters start appreciating the government's achievements."

The Chancellor's strategists advisers in Bonn also admit self-critically that they may well have expected too much of the man in the street...

"During this parliamentary term we've launched so many bills in Parliament that the ensuing discussions have obscured the view for the real achievements of this government," says the Minister of State at the Chancellor's Office, Wolfgang Schäuble, in an attempt to explain the current popularity of the 1970s.

Both Chancellor Kohl and his followers are astonishingly calm when faced with the extremely fierce criticism often levelled against them by the media.

Many of Kohl's supporters feel that it is only natural that the man who spearheads the government of the day will be the main butt of public criticism for unpopular policies.

They also feel that there are many people who still criticise Helmut Kohl for becoming Chancellor the way he did in October 1982.

The Chancellor's advisers feel that this partly explains why, in contrast to his predecessor in office, Helmut Schmidt, Kohl hardly gets any support from the Opposition during popularity polls.

It is often claimed that in the eyes of many CDU voters Helmut Schmidt on the other hand had one major fault: he was in the wrong party.

This accounts for the fact that political polarisation was less pronounced when Helmut Schmidt was Chancellor than it is today.

Chancellor Kohl, however, has also got to come to terms with a disadvantage which is almost typical for conservative-liberal coalitions.

"The broad mass of CDU members do not do enough to spread the government's political message," the Chancellor's Office claims.

Addressing the leaders of the CDU in the Länder this criticism is more specific:

"Efforts to boost one's own image are more pronounced in our party than efforts on behalf of the common cause."

The desire to stay in power should make party colleagues adopt a more reasonable stance. Conservative and liberal parties, however, often lack discipline.

Nevertheless, there are no signs of resignation in the conservative camp.

The Chancellor's spring offensive is planned to begin after Easter. It will then be time for the Chancellor to lead his "troops" into the election battle.

His adviser added that Kohl's main concern now is to take the necessary steps to improve the situation.

This basically means clearing the controversial political issues which are confusing voters out of the way as fast as possible.

The government is hoping to push its proposed amendment to paragraph 116 of the Labour Promotion Act through parliament before the Easter recess in an effort to take this issue out of the limelight of party-political discussions.

By that time the government also hopes that an SDI framework agreement with the Americans will be ready to be signed.

Thirdly, the coalition must start discussing the remaining draft legislation on internal security in a spirit of openness and united manner.

"Once these tough nuts have been cracked," says the Chancellor's Office, "we've got to make sure that voters start appreciating the government's achievements."

The Chancellor's strategists advisers in Bonn also admit self-critically that they may well have expected too much of the man in the street...

"During this parliamentary term we've launched so many bills in Parliament that the ensuing discussions have obscured the view for the real achievements of this government," says the Minister of State at the Chancellor's Office, Wolfgang Schäuble, in an attempt to explain the current popularity of the 1970s.

Both Chancellor Kohl and his

■ BONN

Kohl on the crest of a trough?

Hamburger Abendblatt

One are the days when government spokesman Friedhelm Ost could quote an internationally respected newspaper such as the *Financial Times* to confirm that Chancellor Helmut Kohl was held in high esteem abroad.

At the end of January, for example, the *Financial Times* wrote that "Mr Kohl suddenly appears to be invincible."

These are the kind of headlines government spokesman in Bonn would like to find today.

Disputes within the government coalition over internal security legislation, the heated public debate regarding paragraph 116 of the Labour Promotion Act, the legal proceedings instigated against the Chancellor by the Green MP Otto Schily, and, finally, the substantial losses suffered by Chancellor Kohl's party, the CDU, during recent local government elections have turned Helmut Kohl the Invincible into Helmut the Dismalibute within the short space of just six weeks.

Helmut Kohl himself, however, seems relatively unperturbed by his waning popularity.

One of his closest advisers refuted all claims that the latest election disaster had left Kohl cold by pointing out that "he would have to be a fool not to show any reaction at all and not to regard the election result in Schleswig-Holstein as a bitter defeat".

His adviser added that Kohl's main concern now is to take the necessary steps to improve the situation.

This basically means clearing the controversial political issues which are confusing voters out of the way as fast as possible.

The government is hoping to push its proposed amendment to paragraph 116 of the Labour Promotion Act through parliament before the Easter recess in an effort to take this issue out of the limelight of party-political discussions.

Only about a third of Bundestag members come along to the eagerly awaited discussion.

In view of this disappointing turnout many observers asked themselves whether the whole thing was just an act of parliamentary self-purification.

The Flick investigation committee was appointed to take a look into party-political funding, involving the Flick Group.

Thirdly, the coalition must start discussing the remaining draft legislation on internal security in a spirit of openness and united manner.

"Once these tough nuts have been cracked," says the Chancellor's Office, "we've got to make sure that voters start appreciating the government's achievements."

The Chancellor's strategists advisers in Bonn also admit self-critically that they may well have expected too much of the man in the street...

"During this parliamentary term we've launched so many bills in Parliament that the ensuing discussions have obscured the view for the real achievements of this government," says the Minister of State at the Chancellor's Office, Wolfgang Schäuble, in an attempt to explain the current popularity of the 1970s.

Both Chancellor Kohl and his

Chancellor faces legal probe, political motives alleged

The public prosecutor's office in Bonn is the second legal authority to take up preliminary investigations into allegations that Chancellor Kohl gave false testimony to an investigation committee.

The spokesman of the Bonn public prosecutor confirmed that the president of the Bundestag, Philipp Jenninger, had been informed of the office's intention.

The public prosecutor in Bonn will be examining the testimony Chancellor Kohl gave to the Flick investigation committee.

Kohl did not appear to be surprised at the announcement by the public prosecutor in Bonn.

On his way out of a meeting between the CDU and CSU he said that he had been expecting this to happen for some time.

Although he said there were certain reasons for this assumption he was not willing to go into details.

Government spokesman Friedhelm Ost maintained that the effect of two legal proceedings against the Chancellor at the same time is an apparently deliberate move by Schily.

Schily, Ost claimed, was determined to take advantage of the fact that public prosecutors must institute proceedings if there are sufficient initial grounds warranting such a move.

Ost also accused Schily of "misusing" these proceedings "for party-political purposes".

Schily himself said that those who had previously maintained that his charges were unfounded now have reason to be self-critical.

Once again, however, he emphasised that the principle of innocent until proven guilty applies in this, as in any other case.

Jürgen Wesselsowski/Claus Wettermann (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 12 March 1986)

ant chapter in recent parliamentary history in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Despite the mudslinging in all directions, the main party-political rift was between the SPD and the Greens, rather than between the SPD on the one hand and the CDU, CSU and FDP on the other.

Axel Vogel (Greens) summed up the situation as follows: "The SPD sold itself because it formed a coalition with the wrong party".

The shadows cast by the Flick affair over German post-war democracy will remain visible long after the Bundestag debate has died down.

Although the topic "parliamentary investigation committee" is no longer on the agenda it will take some time before the whole affair pales into insignificance.

One thing is certain: the Flick scandal did not shake the foundations of the West German state.

Even Otto Schily, the hero of the hour, was no exception, and his farewell parliamentary speech was fundamentally moral condemnation.

Since the SPD was in a coalition government with the FDP during the period covered by the committee's findings it had no option but to grin and bear the cutting aphorism on the need for a government which was free of corruption.

Social Democrat Wilfried Pehnner stressed that his party regards donations to political parties as legitimate and necessary providing they "do not lead to or encourage dependence".

On this aspect there was general agreement between the government coalition parties and the Social Democrats.

Flick investigation committee chairman Langner (ODU) supported the view forwarded by his parliamentary colleagues from the SPD.

This Bundestag debate represented at least a formal conclusion to an import-

Karl Hugo Pruis (Nordwest Zeitung, Oldenburg, 14 March 1986)

■ PRIVATISATION

Bonn sells state holdings, boosts private enterprise**SONNTAGS-SPIEGLER**

One of the present Bonn government's basic principles is that private initiative and private property should be given priority over public-sector business activities and state ownership.

This fundamental policy principle was clearly outlined in a Cabinet resolution passed on 21 March 1985.

Yet the Federal government still acts as an entrepreneur in a free market economy. Is this a contradiction in terms? A number of economic facts and figures would seem to indicate that it is.

At the end of 1984, for example, the Federal government held direct and indirect shares in 474 businesses, including Deutsche Bundesbahn, the railways, and Deutsche Bundespost, the post office.

The nominal capital of all enterprises in which the government and its special agencies had a direct stake amounted to just under DM13bn at the end of 1984, of which the Federal government accounted for just under DM7bn.

Almost 200,000 workers were employed in firms in which the government had majority interests.

If the employees of the VEBA and Volkswagen companies (companies in which the government has minority interests) are also taken into account we arrive at a figure of over half a million workers who are directly or indirectly dependent on the government.

The government is both entrepreneur and employer. Its dividend income, however, is not all that impressive...

The direct investment income of the government, which acts as a banker, produces coal, steel, aluminium, cars, electricity, gas, tools, nuts and bolts and industrial plant of all kinds and also trades in building materials, chemicals and oil, was estimated at just under DM230m in 1985.

Were the government to act in strict accordance with the principles of private enterprise it would either have to try and improve the return on its investment capital or stop being an entrepreneur altogether.

It has failed to invest its, or to put it more precisely, the tax payers' money in an optimum manner.

The government, shores would be guaranteed a much better return, for example, on the capital market. The entrepreneurial qualities of the government leave a great deal to be desired.

Sometimes the government is overgenerous, as in the case of the Bundesbahn, which this year received a subsidy of over DM13bn.

On other occasions, it reacts like a mean capitalist. The Bundespost, for example, shamelessly takes advantage of its position as a monopoly enterprise.

There are, however, cases where the government has shown itself to be an "efficient" entrepreneur able to put ailing firms back on their feet.

Salzgitter AG, which is 100 per cent government-owned, is a good example. The company made a profit of about DM50m in 1984/85 following losses of over DM700m during the two previous

years, losses on a scale that threatened to disqualify the state as an entrepreneur.

Sometimes the government looks very much like a bankrupt selling off the family silver to get some ready cash.

It had no trouble, for example, reducing its share in the VEBA AG from almost 44 to 30 per cent of the company's nominal capital.

Although the government received DM770m for these shares the amount is, of course, a once-only payment, whereas dividend earnings are a more regular source of income.

Privatisation bids by the Bonn government look very half-hearted.

In some cases, such as VEBA, it has no scruples about selling off its shares, while it shies away from such a move in others.

The reduction of the government's stake in Lufthansa (from 74 to 51 per cent), for example, has not yet materialised.

It has been blocked on the supervisory board by Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss, who certainly cannot be accused of not supporting a free market economy.

Furthermore, the planned sale of the Bundesbahn's share in the tourist company Deutsches Reisebüro has been delayed.

The intended privatisation of the Deutsche Siedlungs- und Landesrentenbank and the Deutsche Pfandbriefbank is also proving to be a difficult and arduous operation.

It looks as if the government likes being an entrepreneur. This is the crux of the problem.

The dividing line between public and private sector activities, which is so easier to draw with the help of pity declarations of support for free market economy principles, has become very blurry in the political maze of conflicting or common interests.

The interests of government are very often privately motivated.

Which politician doesn't like to sit on the supervisory board of a prestigious and money-spinning company?

Klaus Hofmeier
(Deutsches Algemeines Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg, 9 March 1986)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS FORM

Sorry, we cannot handle your request until we know your subi no., which is printed between brackets (*).
above your address.

FRIEDRICH REINECKE VERLAG GMBH
Schoenausicht 23
D-2000 Hamburg 78

Dear Sirs, I would like to change my address to:
New Address

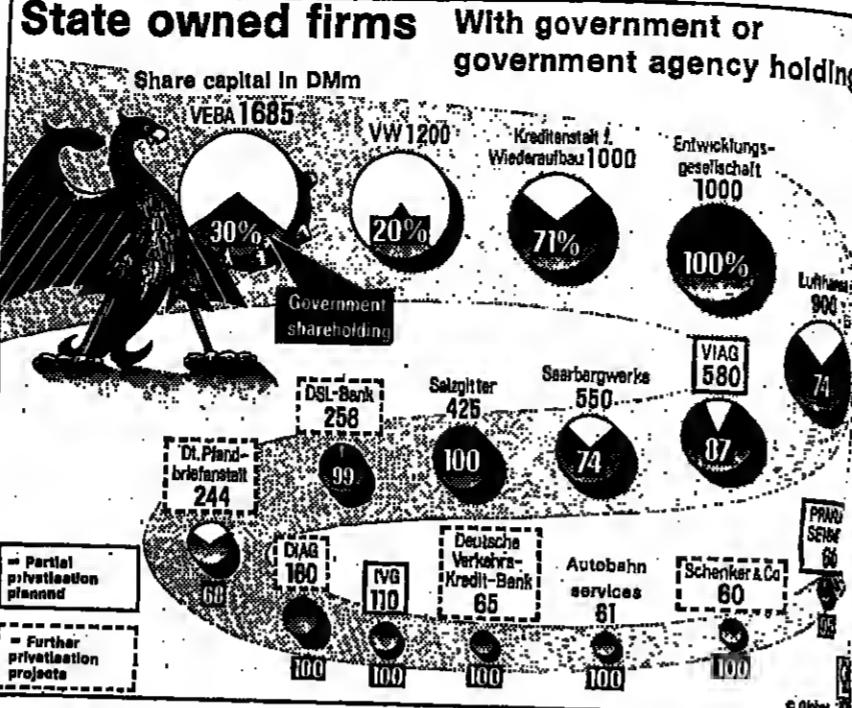
Old Address
Postcode
Country
Zip Code

Signature
Date
Handwritten address

Postcode
Country
Zip Code

Signature
Date
Handwritten address

Postcode
Country
Zip Code

**Next tranche in June**

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg has been given Cabinet approval to sell off government shares in VIAG and Prakla-Seismos companies in June and in the Industrieverwertungsgesellschaft (IVG) company in September.

Forty per cent of the DM580m capital stock of the VIAG company is to be sold to as many small shareholders as possible.

Following an increase in capital stock from DM50bn to DM60bn 47 per cent of the Prakla-Seismos company (including the five per cent share of the IVG) to be sold.

Prakla-Seismos became a joint stock company in 1985.

A Finance Ministry statement announced that the voting right of the shares will be limited to five per cent so as to guarantee the company's independence.

Employee shares are to be made available in both cases. This also applies to the IVG, 45 percent of which will be sold.

In his report Stoltenberg referred to further privatisation candidates.

No vital government interests, he said, stand in the way of a transformation of the Deutsche Pfandbriefbank (DEPRA) into a private-law mortgage bank.

A gradual reduction of government involvement in the bank's activities is thus planned.

A final appraisal, in particular of tax questions, has yet to be completed.

Talks are continuing in the case of the Deutsche Siedlungs- und Landesrentenbank (DSL).

This is where the roots for future economic growth lie, along with new jobs. The Brussels Commission has now prepared an industrial strategy with this aim in mind.

In fact the European Community will put Efta under pressure if, over the next six years, the Community is able to introduce the free movement not only of goods and people but also services and capital within its market.

Stoltenberg announced that the state-run companies Salzgitter and Saarberg, were no longer in the red.

Salzgitter has been able to make good its DM712m losses (1982/83) by recording a profit of DM50m in 1984/85.

Saarberg, which recorded a loss of DM207m in 1983, expects a more balanced result for 1985, in view of the 15 per cent profit in 1984.

The Efta countries are more closely related to the central European Com-

■ EUROPE

Bonn keen on CAP reform, but cost will be crux

Bonn seems at present to be the one government among the 12 European Community countries that is making tremendous efforts to reform the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

The European Commission presented its Green Paper in July 1985. This was amplified in the autumn, but it has not been easy to put its proposals into operation.

Many experts believe, however, that these proposals could not redress the problems of the Common Market's agricultural surpluses and costs.

These measures would cost millions in investment and compensation.

The experts say that to achieve the results desired millions more in CAP funds would certainly be needed than is needed now to subsidise production, warehousing and reduced-cost sales (mainly outside the Community).

Kieckle would like to begin all over again and revive the form price policy links.

He would like to put the flagging reform debate on a new course so that we and our partners in the Community can devise a fresh strategy.

Kieckle is well aware that adjustments, changes and new arrangements can only be undertaken on a European scale and not just at the national level.

He regards the concept, developed by the Brussels Commission and presented by its Dutch vice-president Frans Andriessen, as partly wrong-headed and partly too short-term and short-sighted.

The Commission wants to introduce policies to reduce production by reducing agricultural prices in real terms, and so reducing surpluses.

Kieckle favours an "active price policy" as a vital aspect of structuring and safeguarding income levels.

Rewards would be given for reduced agricultural production.

Lower Saxon Premier Ernst Albrecht has chaired a CDU/CSU committee set up to draft a new agricultural policy.

This committee's concept offers bonuses for voluntarily closing down a farm and for using arable land for ecological purposes.

The European Community of twelve and the European Free Trade Association (Efta) are moving closer to one another.

Efta was formed in 1960 and is now made up of six countries: Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Norway, Finland and Iceland.

Two factors are influencing closer cooperation between them: first the accession of Spain and former Efta member Portugal to the Community and secondly trade and industrial pressure from Japan and America.

The 18 countries want more than a free trade area of a united Europe and closer joint cooperation in research.

They want to develop a combined economic zone of more than 350 million consumers into a base for research and innovation in modern technologies.

This is where the roots for future economic growth lie, along with new jobs. The Brussels Commission has now prepared an industrial strategy with this aim in mind.

In fact the European Community will put Efta under pressure if, over the next six years, the Community is able to introduce the free movement not only of goods and people but also services and capital within its market.

The Danes have corrected this error by a decisive yes in the referendum of 27 February.

Intra-European trade is already of considerable significance. More than half the Efta countries' exports go to the Common Market, and more than half Efta imports originate from Community countries.

Import-export trade between the two is \$120bn. The Common Market exports more to the Efta countries than it supplies to the US and Russia together.

The Efta countries are more closely related to the central European Com-

mon Market and introduce measures to expand market and price policies — environmental arrangements, for instance.

The Bundesrat rejected proposals for reducing production by a quota system limiting output on certain items.

The differences with the committee headed by Ernst Albrecht are obvious.

The proposals made by the Baden-Württemberg Premier Lothar Späth and the Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss also do not coincide.

At the CSU farmers' conference in Munich Herr Strauss said that Community surpluses (at least butter and grain) should be given away and not warehoused at high costs. Wheat is a particularly heavy burden on Common Market finances.

Surpluses are at present valued at DM25bn, and warehousing costs for 1985 alone were almost DM3bn.

They include one million tons of butter, almost 800,000 tons of meat and 16 million tons of grain.

Giving the surpluses away would not help matters much. Much more must be done to rein back agricultural production. Agriculture Ministers must make definite, effective proposals.

Herr Kieckle is only one of twelve. Several Community countries see German moves in agriculture as being done with an eye to next year's general election.

With this in mind it is easy to see why he calls for an "active price policy" at meetings of the Council of Agriculture Ministers even though it would cost more.

It also explains why Finance Minister Stoltenberg is prepared to make concessions to farmers.

This explains why in 1984 the Bonn government went it alone and offered West German farmers' compensation amounting to many billions of marks.

Hans-Peter Ott
(*Der Tagesspiegel*, Berlin, 6 March 1986)

Europe must invest DM20bn in Euro-R&D

Karl-Heinz Narjes, vice-president of the European Commission, says the Twelve must find nine billion ECUs (almost DM19.5bn) between 1987 and 1991 to fund a scientific and technological community.

That is not a lot when compared with the 230 billion ECUs the Common Market countries plan to spend on domestic research and development over the same period.

The Commission points out that no single member-country, no matter how large, can tackle all technological challenges with its own resources.

The Commission went on to say that the Community should cooperate with the Eureka project, which promises so much, and in which many non-EC states are involved.

Eureka will further Europe's competitive ability, improve the quality of life and establish a "Europe of researchers."

The first Community programme from 1984 to 1987 involves 3.75 billion ECUs.

The second, the Commission says, must amplify seven national and Eureka projects that can benefit from the Common Market's economic area and treaty regulations.

This would be in contrast to looser arrangements for Eureka cooperation, where results could either take too long to appear or not appear at all.

The Europeans are poor devils. Just how much technological assistance they need was shown when trying to make a telephone call from Cologne to Brussels. For more than 20 minutes there was no line.

The European central telephone exchange in Brussels, hailed when it was put into operation almost ten years ago as the most modern in the world, had to close down for six hours recently.

A number has to be dialed several times usually to make a local call in Brussels, Europe's capital, at a peak period.

Four technological sectors, with information and telecommunications technology at the top, would take up 60 per cent of the funds. Trying to telephone in Europe shows just how urgent the position is.

There are dangers if the Community remains in its present unsatisfactory situation. West German Commission vice-president Narjes has made a start with his 10 billion ECUs.

A Commission statement said, however, that this would have to be cut by a billion and only introduced gradually because the Community was short of money.

In this year alone, due to the weak American dollar, the subsidy burden for the export of surplus agricultural products has leapt up by at least a billion ECUs.

Insiders in Brussels believe that plans for the technological future will be strangled by lack of money.

But the money is required primarily to make up for mistakes of the past. For 25 years farmers have not been told how much they could really earn if they continuously over-produced.

Europe's technology emergency cannot be relieved at the farmers' expense and there can be no question of stalling and leaving our grandchildren to foot the bill.

If the Common Market needs more money West European leaders must face up to their responsibilities. A stop must be made to economies in all the wrong places.</

■ MOTORING

Streamlined, lightweight, new battery: best electric car yet

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGEZEPITZ FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

A new battery-powered car developed by Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk (RWE) is claimed to be the first really viable electric car, with a top speed of 125kph (78mph) and a range of 160km (100 miles), making it suitable for more than mere city use.

It owes this striking performance to consistent lightweight design and construction principles, to a new engine concept and to its nickel-iron battery.

RWE and the car's Bavarian inventor, Erich Pöhlmann from Kufmühlach, have spent years developing what seems to be the first really feasible electric car in today's conditions, the Pöhlmann EL (see photo).

They have offered German carmakers the entire know-how free of charge, but motor manufacturers have been reluctant to jump at the offer.

Maybe the brisk trade in car batteries is the reason why. Carmakers add that they all have a prototype electric car they could run off the assembly line whenever they wanted.

Thus, says RWE's Dr Bernd Stoy, is a red herring. The cars they mean are all standard models fitted out with an electric motor and a boot full of lead batteries and so heavy and weak they can hardly move.

The sole exception, he says, is a battery-powered Volkswagen Golf developed by an RWE subsidiary. But the Golf incorporates compromises to the detriment of speed and range.

A closer look at the Pöhlmann EL is enough to show how right Dr Stoy is. From the environmental angle the battery-powered car is clearly desirable.

It is noiseless apart from the sound of the tyres on the road surface. It emits no exhaust fumes whatever.

But performance is the problem. In a motorised society we have grown accustomed to cars with top speeds of at least 160kph (100mph), breathtaking acceleration and a virtually unlimited range.

Electric cars based on standard models and powered by lead batteries are capable of 100kph (62mph) at best and need a recharge every 40 to 70 kilome-

tres (25 to 40 miles). Pundits feel sure these two features alone will be enough to rule them out as far as most motorists are concerned — quite apart from what they would cost.

Bernd Stoy took a fresh look at the whole idea in the early 1980s. An electric car he decided, had to be light in weight and aerodynamic in design. It had to be built around the motor and power unit.

It also had to be aimed at the wealthier end of the market, the kind of people who bought the first petrol-engined cars and refrigerators, paving the way for the lower-priced models everyone can afford today.

Pöhlmann and RWE premiered the first Pöhlmann EL in 1982. It consisted of a new-inok electric motor and a lead battery and was shaped like half an egg.

The prototype passed crash impact tests with flying colours at the Allianz research centre in Munich.



Streamlined looks: the Pöhlmann EL

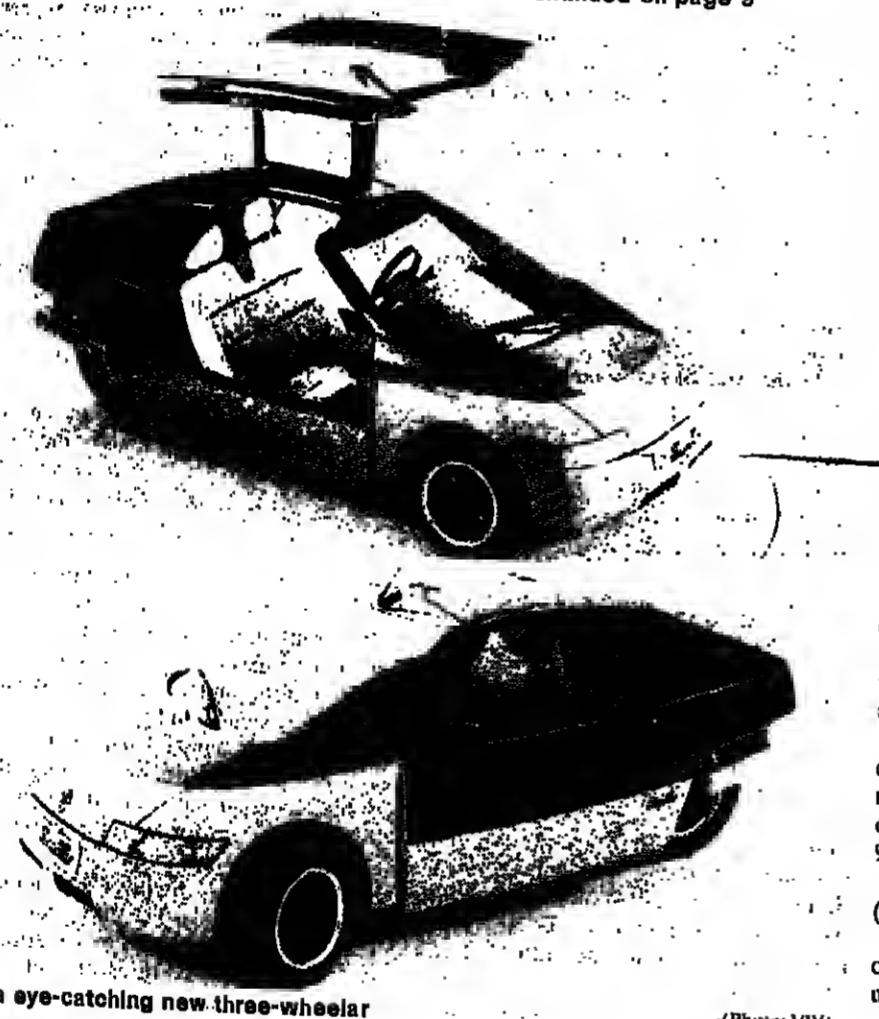
It has since been further developed and enlarged — for safety's sake — to an overall length of 3.77 metres (12ft 4in).

The car is 1.60 metres (5ft 3in) wide and 1.30 metres (4ft 3in) tall.

In outward appearance the Pöhlmann is an attractive 2x2-seater. The technology it incorporates puts it streets ahead of the rest, its designers feel.

The body consists of a high-grade

Continued on page 9



VW's eye-catching new three-wheeler

(Photo: VW)

220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'

Einkaufs-1
der Deutschen Industrie

NCR Dataverarbeitung

Rechner
für Betrieb und Datenauswertung

CTM

Who manufactures what?

Find suppliers and products, send for quotations, compare prices, track down special sources of supply, cut costs by buying at lower prices.

This is a reference work every buying department should have at the ready.

Easy to use, just like an encyclopaedia.

Products, including 9,000 trade marks, are arranged alphabetically, complete with

manufacturer's or supplier's address.

A telephone number is listed for each supplier.

1,400 pages A4, indexed in English and French.

Price: DM90.95 post free in Germany, DM100.00 abroad.

Atmail-extre.

DAV-Verlagshaus

Postfach 11-03 20

D-6100 Darmstadt

Federal Republic of Germany

Tel.: (0 61 51) 3 91 6

Order direct from us or from your regular bookseller.

1,400 pages A4, indexed in English and French.

Price: DM90.95 post free in Germany, DM100.00 abroad.

Atmail-extre.

DAV-Verlagshaus

Postfach 11-03 20

D-6100 Darmstadt

Federal Republic of Germany

Tel.: (0 61 51) 3 91 6

■ TECHNOLOGY

Berlin firm makes quakeproof shock absorber that leads the world

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGEZEPITZ FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

A Berlin firm has designed the world's first anti-quake shock absorber device. It took six years to develop. Research and development were backed by the Berlin Senate and the Bonn Ministry of Research and Technology.

It has established a lead of several years over international competition. Gerb's best customers currently include Japanese power station manufacturers. "There's no-one to match us," Herr Delam says.

As an apartment block several storeys tall is under construction over an underground shaft in Berlin. As a pilot project it will incorporate Gerb spring shock absorbers to offset the vibration of trains passing underneath.

"My dream, you know," Herr Delam says, "is to be allowed to support and straighten the Leaning Tower of Pisa. But I don't suppose they'll let us."

He is proud of the technological lead Germany has now established. "The Americans," he says, "may have been to the Moon and back, but in vibration technology they are nowhere."

In earthquake danger zones the Berlin technique is seen by many experts as the perfect solution to the problem. Months of trials have shown that buildings can be protected from the effects of the worst known tremors.

Proof that this is technically feasible has been provided by a 35-ton model building looking like the bare bones of a

Please mail to:
Axel Springer Verlag AG, DIE WELT, WELT am SONNTAG
Anzeigenabteilung, Postfach 30 58 30, D 2000 Hamburg 36

I am
interested in real
estate/investment
advertising in
Germany.

Please mail to:

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGEZEPITZ FÜR DEUTSCHLAND
WELT am SONNTAG

Name/Firm: _____

Address: _____

■ ART

Three Kokoschka exhibitions in Hamburg mark artist's birth centenary



Three Oskar Kokoschka exhibitions have opened in Hamburg this month. Vienna is to mount an exhibition of his landscapes and London is planning a lavish retrospective of his works.

In this, his birth centenary year, his significance as an artist is being reassessed.

There is an exhibition entitled *The Early Years - 1906 to 1926*, in Hamburg's Kunsthalle, featuring drawings and water colours from this period.

In Hamburg's Balthaus an exhibition of his post-1930 prints has opened and in the Hamburg Arts and Crafts Museum his stage designs and illustrations from 1907 to 1980 are on show.

Kokoschka was born in Pöchlarn, Austria, in 1886. When an exhibition of young Austrian artists was held in Vienna in 1911 a wave of outrage swept the general public. Unruly talents had made their presence felt.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand pitifully commented: "The man ought to have every bone in his body broken."

The man in question was Kokoschka and most critics felt he concocted his colours from poisonous putrefaction, fermenting pathogenic juices.

They complained that he smeared his paint on like cream and let it harden into crusts, encrusted scars.

He painted faces showing the boredom of office life, people with greed for lucre hanging around for their luck to change, according to a review in the Viennese *Arbeiter Zeitung*.

The paper said that admirers of these works were neurotics seeking titillation or German obscurants.

Vituperation of this kind against Kokoschka was not new. From the great Vienna art exhibition of 1908 onwards he upset his contemporaries with his expressive and excessive art.

For some time he had had a prejudice against formal and academic rules of art. A critic wrote of him that the Norwegian Edvard Munch was a genial old gentleman compared to Kokoschka.

Sixty years later the scourge of the bourgeois was himself an old man, arguably a Grand Old Man and certainly much in demand for portraits of West German VIPs.

He painted portraits of Theodor Heuss, Ludwig Erhard and Konrad Adenauer. He was loaded with honours and he became a figure in art history.

But he did not become sacrosanct, and his early works of rebellion are readily compared with his later works.

The New York art dealer Serge Sabarsky has selected the works shown for the Hamburg Kunsthalle exhibition, as he did, among others, for the Hanover show at the Kestner-Gesellschaft.

More than 50 prints are identical with those displayed previously, but there are some important omissions, particularly the portrait of Alma Mahler.

Kokoschka began his art studies in 1905 at the Vienna art school. Austrian fin de siècle art had woken from its

Sleeping Beauty period to its artisinal spring. There was an air of euphoria in art circles.

Gustav Klimt was the idol of the younger generation of artists. Kokoschka and Egon Schiele camped with him with their drawings, eccentric and precise in line.

Kokoschka used material from fairy tales in the poetic illustrations he created for his volume of poems *The Sleeping Youth*.

The figures drawn with hard lines are enclosed in a dream world surrounded by haloes.

As in most of his poetry Kokoschka deals with man and woman, Eros and impulses, attraction and destruction.

In 1907 he wrote his ecstatic, provocative play entitled *Murder - the Hope of Women*.

The premiere in 1909 was an uproar. Kokoschka had his head shorn for the occasion so as to show himself as "a marked man."

He presented himself in the same way in a 1912 print on display at the Kunsthalle.

He was also shown on a red-background poster with his face surrounded by barbed-wire and his index finger pointing to a wound in his breast.

Then he came down to earth. He was wounded, disillusioned and in 1919 friends arranged an art college job for him in Dresden.

He wrote in his memoirs, published in 1971, mingling fact and fiction: "I could get away with anything in Dresden."

The many figures from his student years are drawn with muted lines, with angular awkwardness and brittleness, stylised and painted in tender and sombre colours.

From 1910 onwards his drawings changed. The strokes were sharp, coming together in narrow hatching or they were crinkled.

The number of commissions he received for portraits increased during this period, won for him by the tireless efforts of his friend and sponsor Adolf Loos.

He introduced Kokoschka to Hermann Walden in Berlin, and ensured that Kokoschka's drawings appeared from then on in Walden's avant-garde magazine *Der Sturm*.

Kokoschka portrayed Loos bent for-ward slightly with his face in white and red pastel shades.

During this period Kokoschka achieved the height of his artistic style, described as the X-ray look, visionary empathy with his model. He was very proud of this in his later years.

Life in hectic Berlin was in strong contrast to what he had known in Vienna. The atmosphere was busy, exciting. Expressionism was on the way in.

There were mournful idlers with traces of Freud about them. There was decadence lacking in aesthetics. Behind it all the impulsive facade was crumbling into decay.

When Kokoschka returned to Vienna he was deeply involved in a love affair with Alma Mahler, widow of the composer, and this affair came to an end.

The outbreak of the First World War came at the right time for Kokoschka. In 1914 he wrote to Franz Marc: "I congratulate you on the distinction of having been accepted to fight for your country."

He was enthusiastic about the work of German artists and the new world view.

He volunteered for service and observed the fighting for a while as though it were some kind of costume play.

Then he came down to earth. He was wounded, disillusioned and in 1919 friends arranged an art college job for him in Dresden.

He wrote in his memoirs, published in 1971, mingling fact and fiction: "I could get away with anything in Dresden."

The huge life-size female doll, for instance, that Kokoschka created as a kind of fetish symbol was a true-to-life replica of Alma Mahler who had vanished from his life.

This failed likeness ended up, after a wild party, beheaded on a rubbish dump.

During this period he painted his *Windsbraut*, showing Kokoschka and his beloved Alma united but adrift on the ocean.

During his Dresden years he painted pictures with wide areas of impasto, loud colour.

Then suddenly in 1923 he decided to leave the city that had become too small for him. He travelled considerably, through Europe, to Egypt and Algeria.

Kokoschka portrayed Loos bent for-

ward slightly with his face in white and red pastel shades.

During this period Kokoschka achieved the height of his artistic style, described as the X-ray look, visionary empathy with his model. He was very proud of this in his later years.

Life in hectic Berlin was in strong contrast to what he had known in Vienna. The atmosphere was busy, exciting. Expressionism was on the way in.

There were mournful idlers with traces of Freud about them. There was decadence lacking in aesthetics. Behind it all the impulsive facade was crumbling into decay.

When Kokoschka returned to Vienna he was deeply involved in a love affair with Alma Mahler, widow of the composer, and this affair came to an end.

Kokoschka began his art studies in 1905 at the Vienna art school. Austrian fin de siècle art had woken from its



Kokoschka, Self-Portrait, 1920

In the early 1920s he produced beautiful water-colour figures, (they can be seen at the Kunsthalle), then suddenly gave up drawing.

The prolific portrait-painter became a landscape and cityscape artist, giving new dimensions to his field of vision.

His view became panoramic, a whirlwind of houses and mountains, pictures in which rivers and valleys twist and turn. The colours were noticeable.

The construction and rhythm of the pictures showed him to be a successor of the Austrian Baroque painters. In his later years he remained extremely temperamental.

When Hitler came to power he emigrated, first to Prague and then London. In 1937 the Nazis confiscated 417 Kokoschka works from German galleries and museums.

In painting outdoors he started using ordinary crayons. He was given many commissions for portraits, drew anti-war posters, donated his works to military hospitals and pleaded for tolerance and freedom.

After the war he travelled again and settled in Switzerland. He was wooed by Austria and established an unconventional art school in Salzburg. Here he tried to show that a painter had first to be able to see before he could gain insight.

After 1945 his works, produced from a light palette, were impressionistic, whether they were elysian or portraits of the famous.

Adenauer was not too pleased with Kokoschka's portraits of the old gentleman with his benign but sensitive lines.

The office sharply perceptive observer, who laid bare the very nerves of his sitter, became milder in old age and even obliging in his painting.

Kokoschka's later output unquestionably confirms the widely-held belief that he is, like all of us, tend to pass through a life of extreme old age.

The artistic force of the early Kokoschka cannot be compared with the later artist. It is true that the theatre set displayed at the Hamburg Arts and Crafts Museum show he still had something to offer in crayon.

The elderly Kokoschka put onto paper an abundance of bubbling ideas and a gay fauvist world.

But for Kokoschka people, not things, were all-important. When he died in 1980 he left behind a rich and varied body of work, masterpieces and curiosities that clashed with convention.

Annette Lefèvre

(Photos: Catalogue)

Kokoschka, The Emigré, 1917

(Photos: Catalogue)

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 1 March 1986)

F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709, D-6200 Wiesbaden 1

Deutsche Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung

11

11

11

11

■ HISTORY

'Shoah' and 'The Holocaust' re-examine Nazi genocide

SONNTAGSBLATT

Shimon Srebnik survived the Nazi holocaust by coincidence of the kind people tend to classify as miraculous.

On 17 January 1945 he and the last Jews at Chelmno concentration camp were due to be shot. There were 41 of them.

They were led off to be executed in fives. He was one of the first five. He described what happened at the Elchmann trial in 1961.

He heard the shot, felt the blow in his neck and lost consciousness. A few minutes later he regained consciousness when a member of the firing squad passed by.

"I held my breath. He was to think I was dead. I just lay there. Then the next five arrived and were shot. Then the third.

"One soldier was on guard duty to keep an eye on the corpses and finish off those who still showed signs of life."

In the night Srebnik somehow succeeded in emerging from the pile of corpses and escaping. He hid in a shed and was fed by a Polish farmer until the Red Army arrived a few days later.

The Russian doctor who examined

him felt he wouldn't survive 12 to 24 hours. He thought the bullet had broken Srebnik's neck.

Shimon Srebnik's tale of survival is one of many about life and death in the holocaust painstakingly collected over the years and now published by British historian Martin Gilbert.

They are the history of European Jews in the Second World War, the detailed account of their annihilation as seen from the victims' viewpoint and narrated from personal experience and suffering.

Gilbert, an Oxford don and the official biographer of Sir Winston Churchill, dealt with the annihilation of the Jews in an earlier work, *Auschwitz and the Allies*.

In it he looked into the passive attitude adopted by the Allies toward the genocide that was going on in Nazi-occupied Europe.

His latest book describes what it was like. It was published in America last month and is well on its way to becoming a bestseller.

Shimon Srebnik now lives in Israel. In Chelmno he was a 13- or 14-year-old boy who survived until he was finally rescued because he had such a beautiful voice that the SS chose not to send him straight to the gas chamber.

He was 47 when he returned with French film-maker Claude Lanzmann to Chelmno, where he had sung for his doctor who examined

Music is used by therapists at Herdecke Hospital in the Ruhr to help disturbed children with problems at school.

The technique used at the hospital, a private clinic run by followers of Rudolf Steiner (see the story on Steiner and Waldorf schools in *The German Tribune* No. 1218), is the Nordoff Robbins method.

One patient music has helped is Peter, who was 10 when his difficulties began. He had trouble keeping up with the class at school.

He had no friends. The other children made fun of him. He was difficult at home. His parents, brothers and sisters could make neither head nor tail of him.

Unlike many others in his situation he didn't end up at a school for the educationally sub-normal. He underwent music therapy at Herdecke.

His treatment is now over. It has helped him to come to terms with himself and to handle problems that arise during the school day.

The Nordoff Robbins method was devised about 20 years by an American composer, Little known in Germany, it came about by coincidence.

At a concert for handicapped children the pianist and staff were amazed to see how children otherwise lethargic and unresponsive were fascinated by the music.

The Herdecke music therapists are still fascinated by the effect. "I completely forgot the handicap," one says. "All that counts is how to reach the child via music."

Lutz Neugebauer is a graduate in music therapy and works at the hospital. Unlike most analysts, he works non-verbally. The child can choose its own instrument to play.

Gradually he was taught to stay in

Germany is a much more interesting country than you may think.



This book lists all the 296 regional car number plates, describes what can be seen in the various cities and districts, and lists some of the attractions on offer.

384 pages
420 illustrations
Pleather-bound hardcover
Dust jacket
DM 28.80

Discover Germany through its 296 regional number plates. Give yourself the pleasure of getting to know its towns and its country. Germany has many beautiful sights.

This practical book, especially suitable as a publicity gift for business friends, is available from:

PRAESENTVERLAG HEINZ PETER
Kleiststraße 16
D-4830 Gütersloh
Tel. 05241/3188, Telex 933831

Would you also be interested in other practical or distinguished gift volumes? Please write and we will be only too happy to send you information.

EDUCATION

Herdecke music therapy helps disturbed kids

General-Anzeiger

Music, he says, is an extremely direct approach and particularly effective where people can't be reached verbally.

Neugebauer, 26, doesn't work on the assumption that illness on the one hand is caused by normal health on the other and that the handicapped child must be brought back to normal.

He wonders what is normal for the particular child.

How can music get handicapped children to evolve new structures and open up new sectors of experience? A sign of success is when a child that has been nothing but loud, abrupt and chaotic suddenly develops a different approach.

Peter was a model patient. Two Herdecke music therapists describe his case in a specialist journal:

At the first session he went straight for the instruments and played chaotically and without a break, ignoring the music improvised by his therapist.

But at times he kept to the rhythm of the accompaniment, so at least he was aware of it. Even so, he was unable to associate what he was playing with the music he heard played by his therapist.

Gradually he was taught to stay in

rhythm: But flexibility in tempo and dynamics was also aimed at.

Initially he couldn't even coordinate his hands to beat a drum. When he tried to use both hands they collided, as it were. After the course of therapy he was able to follow a wide range of rhythmic patterns.

At the same time he showed striking signs of improvement in everyday life. He was better at arithmetic. He could write more legibly. He even did his homework on his own.

He was no longer an outside in the school playground either. And it was all achieved without medication. He attended a single 25-minute music therapy session a week for four months.

At a later stage a further five sessions were felt to be necessary.

The article on his case, including musical notation to illustrate his progress, says: "This case shows how work on musical structure affects inner structures of perception, experience and ability to give shape and contour to things."

"Man experiences his environment as sun is someone who gives them a hand and ensures anonymity."

The Kinderschutzbund has branches in nearly every large town in the Rhine-Ruhr area. Emergency switchboards may be in other towns, but all calls are charged as local calls.

The 16 emergency switchboards in North Rhine-Westphalia are manned by Kinderschutzbund staff with psychological training," Herr Nafroth says.

"The first switchboards were set up in the 1970s when we began to realise the ordinary advice facilities were simply not enough."

The Düsseldorf switchboard is manned round the clock. Edeltraud Herzer has been a member of staff for eight years. Some callers are parents, she says.

"My first caller was one who had run away from home. It was a boy who had run away from home."

Emergency calls are not always so dramatic. Callers are often young adults. "Well over half our callers are 20 years or over," Frau Herzer says.

Many are single parents suffering from loneliness, financial difficulties and unemployment. This combination mostly means they can no longer cope with the children either,"

"Problems are often handled at the child's expense," says René Helmendorf of the society's advisory council.

Adults who no longer know what to do and realise they have a problem are the switchboard's most frequent category of client.

"Relations with other people are definitely the main problem, for children as well as adults," says Ralf Nafroth, the society's North Rhine-Westphalian business manager and national spokesman for the emergency switchboards.

The first unhappy love affair, can floor 12-year-olds, and often enough they don't really want to tell their parents all about it. "The switchboard per-

himself by means of perception. As a native individual he enters into a relationship with it."

There are far more difficult, not so hopeless cases than Peter, particularly at Herdecke. Music is very healing; it also reveals the extent of a handicap.

The Nordoff Robbins therapy is shown that physical or mental illness gives rise to specific variations in musical expression.

Music therapy is provided both in hospital and for outpatients at Herdecke. It is also provided in psychiatry and internal medicine.

Patients suffering from more now being given music therapy in a full-scale documentary report with treatment and progress.

Music therapy can be used to treat wide range of complaints. But as therapists are rare birds and finding treatment is not always easy.

Yet time will tell. Curing people of music rather than medication is such a step in the right direction and should give every encouragement.

There is a society to promote the technique in Herdecke and music therapy has been taught at Witten-Aspe private university since last April.

Barbara Fräntzel

(General-Anzeiger, Bonn, 1 March 1986)

Düsseldorf emergency switchboard aids children — and parents

Well over half the people who dial the emergency phone number of the Kinderschutzbund, or Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Düsseldorf are adults.

"The key is under the doormat. Please look after my child. I'm committing suicide," one caller said. She added her address. Then the line went dead.

Edeltraud Herzer, 46, of the Düsseldorf emergency switchboard drove straight to the address. She and a psychologist succeeded, in the middle of the night, in finding the desperate mother.

She had taken an overdose of sleeping pills but was rushed to hospital, where her life was saved. Her child spent a while with foster-parents.

"That wasn't the last we had to do with the case," Frau Herzer recalls. "We maintained contact with mother and child. Conversations are often a great help."

Emergency calls are not always so dramatic. Callers are often young adults. "Well over half our callers are 20 years or over," Frau Herzer says.

Many are single parents suffering from loneliness, financial difficulties and unemployment. This combination mostly means they can no longer cope with the children either,"

"Problems are often handled at the child's expense," says René Helmendorf of the society's advisory council.

Adults who no longer know what to do and realise they have a problem are the switchboard's most frequent category of client.

"Relations with other people are definitely the main problem, for children as well as adults," says Ralf Nafroth, the society's North Rhine-Westphalian business manager and national spokesman for the emergency switchboards.

The first unhappy love affair, can floor 12-year-olds, and often enough they don't really want to tell their parents all about it. "The switchboard per-

son is someone who gives them a hand and ensures anonymity."

The Kinderschutzbund has branches in nearly every large town in the Rhine-Ruhr area. Emergency switchboards may be in other towns, but all calls are charged as local calls.

The 16 emergency switchboards in North Rhine-Westphalia are manned by Kinderschutzbund staff with psychological training," Herr Nafroth says.

"The first switchboards were set up in the 1970s when we began to realise the ordinary advice facilities were simply not enough."

The Düsseldorf switchboard is manned round the clock. Edeltraud Herzer has been a member of staff for eight years. Some callers are parents, she says.

"My first caller was one who had run away from home. It was a boy who had run away from home."

Emergency calls are not always so dramatic. Callers are often young adults. "Well over half our callers are 20 years or over," Frau Herzer says.

Many are single parents suffering from loneliness, financial difficulties and unemployment. This combination mostly means they can no longer cope with the children either,"

"Problems are often handled at the child's expense," says René Helmendorf of the society's advisory council.

Adults who no longer know what to do and realise they have a problem are the switchboard's most frequent category of client.

"Relations with other people are definitely the main problem, for children as well as adults," says Ralf Nafroth, the society's North Rhine-Westphalian business manager and national spokesman for the emergency switchboards.

The first unhappy love affair, can floor 12-year-olds, and often enough they don't really want to tell their parents all about it. "The switchboard per-

son is someone who gives them a hand and ensures anonymity."

The Kinderschutzbund has branches in nearly every large town in the Rhine-Ruhr area. Emergency switchboards may be in other towns, but all calls are charged as local calls.

The 16 emergency switchboards in North Rhine-Westphalia are manned by Kinderschutzbund staff with psychological training," Herr Nafroth says.

"The first switchboards were set up in the 1970s when we began to realise the ordinary advice facilities were simply not enough."

The Düsseldorf switchboard is manned round the clock. Edeltraud Herzer has been a member of staff for eight years. Some callers are parents, she says.

"My first caller was one who had run away from home. It was a boy who had run away from home."

Emergency calls are not always so dramatic. Callers are often young adults. "Well over half our callers are 20 years or over," Frau Herzer says.

Many are single parents suffering from loneliness, financial difficulties and unemployment. This combination mostly means they can no longer cope with the children either,"

"Problems are often handled at the child's expense," says René Helmendorf of the society's advisory council.

Adults who no longer know what to do and realise they have a problem are the switchboard's most frequent category of client.

"Relations with other people are definitely the main problem, for children as well as adults," says Ralf Nafroth, the society's North Rhine-Westphalian business manager and national spokesman for the emergency switchboards.

The first unhappy love affair, can floor 12-year-olds, and often enough they don't really want to tell their parents all about it. "The switchboard per-

WOMEN

Tutting conference probes discrimination against women graduates

Dowhill for Women after Graduation was the subject of a conference at the Protestant Academy in Tutzing, Bavaria, and it was more than a calculated provocation.

Statistics show it is often the reality. Unemployment among women graduates is higher than an entire year's intake of women undergraduates at German universities.

If the German judiciary insists on taking on the beat attendants then women will soon be a majority in the profession, which he finds disturbing.

Women have it harder in the job market where grades criteria are not crucial for the job. The latest government youth report bluntly concludes:

"The better and broader qualifications of girls and young women are being ignored by the job market."

Better qualifications and a longer education often lead to a particular discrimination.

Qualified women academics are relatively old in comparison with other women, usually between 25 to 30. The probability of them wanting a child after starting a job is greater.

So employers prefer to give responsible, highly paid jobs to men. They also believe that women will be less successful in the tough male dominated academic world.

Ingrid Biermann and Lindy Ziebell of Bielefeld University have examined whether women with degrees have returned to a domestic "alternative" role because of unemployment.

They found that none of the women interviewed were planning to have a child. Says Lindy Ziebell:

"Many women wanting children see themselves forced into a position where deciding freely is more difficult, and many are forced to say they don't want children so as not to prejudice their job prospects."

For many the idea of gaining work experience to make job re-entry easier later, after having children, is never put into practice.

One unemployed sociologist interviewed expressed her dilemma like this:

"If I were to have children now my professional ambitions would have to lose priority. I would consciously face the prospect of never getting a job."

This means, in principle, deciding against a family, an undesirable step for

most women graduates interviewed.

The women are not content to make a second-hand career out of supporting their husbands' ones.

But that is the destiny many face. At university they have already chosen a highly-qualified career-minded mate. This means a life of living in his shadow.

Munich sociologist Elisabeth Beck-Gernsheim says:

"Being a career man is a one-and-a-half-person job. What successful man has time to go shopping, to wash up or to look after the children's upbringing?"

One woman often ends up being bitter. Sofia Tolstoy, wife of the great Russian novelist, wrote in her journal:

"Such women often end up being bitter. Sofia Tolstoy, wife of the great Russian novelist, wrote in her journal:

"If chemists want to have a family, then later re-enter into professional life is difficult. Employers assume they have lost contact with developments."

In the long run only the creation of attractive part-time positions which also make such a step palatable to men can solve the dilemma for highly qualified women in executive positions.

The Tutzing conference realised that was not possible for all positions. However, Maria-Theres Tinnefeld of the Bar Association says:

"One can surely narrow down the number of positions which can be perceived as full-time."

No jobs for the girls

A working party imagined how the future might look. "The working population will be divided into part-time, family people and full-time, career ones. The division into the family woman and the career woman will go."

■ PEOPLE

Escaped German POW comes clean after 40 years



Georg Göttinger and his wife Jean
(Photo: AP)

Georg Göttinger, alias Dennis Whiles, Germany's last surviving Second World War POW can now breathe easily again. For 40 years he lived under false identities in the USA in permanent fear of being discovered.

Despite getting married, he kept his secret from his wife. Over the years the mother of two grew suspicious of his mysterious past. To save his marriage he decided to come clean.

Now a 65-year-old veteran of Rommel's Africa Corps, he has just spent a week in Germany with his sister in Brunswick.

A former German ambassador to Switzerland, Gerhard Fischer, has been hailed as Dropout of the Year. But he feels the title is misleading. He sees himself more as a frontline fighter against leprosy.

The ex-diplomat with the impeccable career retired a year early to work with Dr Elisabeth Vomstein at her leprosy clinic in South India and would prefer to see Sister Elisabeth receiving media attention.

A doctor from Schliengen, near Lörrach, has been in charge of the leprosy clinic in Settipatty, near Madras, for 25 years.

Gerhard Fischer has been a medical dog's body there since the beginning of the year.

When Baden-Württemberg Prime Minister Lothar Späth visited Bangalore while travelling through Asia, Fischer introduced him to Dr Vomstein. It was a great day for the modest doctor who holds the Baden-Württemberg distinguished service medal and cross. Her Späth's personal greeting meant at least some recognition for 25 years of unceasing service.

Fischer, whose organisational skill is highly regarded in the foreign service, used the trip to bring the attention of delegation members to the urgent needs of the clinic's 15 outpatient stations and 7,000 patients.

Sister Elisabeth has no religious order behind her to provide financial backing. Fischer hopes through his commitment to bridge this gap at least to some extent.

He has compiled a long list of urgent requirements. A shoe repair facility is needed. There is no poultry farm or even the simplest of tools to grow crops. The ex-ambassador proudly men-

of Germany and his Silesian homeland with which he could not identify.

He thought his relatives were dead and saw no reason to return home. Since being here he has found Brunswick, Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfurt and Cologne to be like American cities.

For the rest of his stay he wants to visit old POW pals. He has already made contact with survivors of the 33rd Africa Corps division.

He is very keen to visit Stuttgart Mayor or Manfred Rommel, son of the legendary Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel.

At the end of March his wife Jean and daughter will join him on his three-month stay. They intend to visit Schweidnitz, his birthplace in Silesia.

He says his third, fear-free life lies ahead. Nobody will bother him any more.

Ewald Rehmann
(Allgemeine Zeitung, Mainz, 6 March 1986)

He arrived on the day the story broke on German television. Since then the POW from Schweidnitz in Silesia has been bombarded with questions.

He has explained how he survived so long with false identities, how he avoided FBI wanted posters, and how he did lots of jobs without raising suspicion.

He said he borrowed his alias from a real-life friend.

Göttinger says his born acting talent gift for trickery enabled him to overcome many sleepless nights. He stresses the luck he had over the years. On several occasions the police or the FBI stopped him but never in connection with his past.

In New York he told the authorities he was an orphan and under his parents' name managed to get a green card. Only his wife was there.

She says now however that her marriage is happier than ever. His stepdaughter Cheryl, 32, and stepson Marc, 34, are also happier about the situation.

To enable people at the rear of the church to see his gestures he preaches beneath 1,000-watt lights directed at the congregation.

Pastor Polutta, who trained as a cleric and later as a theologian, says he has given him a negative impression

Retired diplomat works at leprosy clinic



Gerhard Fischer
(Photo: Bundesbundesamt)

tions that a children's ward is already in operation.

The 64-year-old diplomat's last official posting was in Berne, the Swiss capital. He used his farewell calls to tell fellow-diplomats about his plans in Settipatty.

He said he would prefer cash donations to his leprosy clinic rather than farewell presents. He told Swiss business acquaintances a complete water

supply system would cost about 20,000 francs.

He paid for his own ticket to India. He is on a tourist visa and will initially stay there for three months.

He will avoid the strenuous heat, particularly in the summer, by returning to Europe.

While there, he will promote understanding of the leprosy problem by lecturing and other activities, and raise money.

Then he will return to Settipatty, where his job is "to handle, whatever turns up."

Being a trained nurse, he can help Dr Vomstein with the demanding after-care of patients.

He can also assist greatly in driving the sick with the Land Rover over the rugged roads to the hospital.

His new job is the fulfillment of a childhood dream. Originally he wanted to study medicine, but the war came along.

After the war there were no places at medical college, so he settled for law. After graduating in 1952, he joined the foreign service.

His postings included Hong Kong, Dublin, The Hague and Addis Ababa. He was head of the German consulate in Madras from 1960 to 1964.

It was there that he met Dr Vomstein. She started running the Settipatty clinic in 1961. She made a tremendous impression on him. The two matched in age, remained in close contact.

He offered help whenever he could. As the years passed the idea ripened within him to return to India and organise aid rather than retire to his lakeside home in Bavaria.

He hopes for some time yet to be a "wanderer between two worlds."

Peter Reinhardt
(Mannheimer Morgen, 12 February 1986)

He sees his duties embracing body and soul. He says he has no idea where problems may arise.

How else, he asks, can a doctor know the irritating effect of running after 2 a.m.?

Kirsten Henn
(Kölner Nachrichten, 26 February 1986)



Reinhard Polutta
(Photo: AP)

Pastor Reinhard Polutta's congregation are deaf or nearly deaf people. So he dispenses with choirs, organs and the liturgical part of his service. But he does not lose sight of their spiritual needs.

In order to facilitate understanding of his message, he translates with sign-language. Signs, gestures and facial expressions convey the Bible's strong verbal imagery.

To enable people at the rear of the church to see his gestures he preaches beneath 1,000-watt lights directed at the congregation.

Pastor Polutta, who trained as a cleric and later as a theologian, says he has given him a negative impression

He spends a lot of time preparing texts to make them accessible to the deaf. His sermons last only 15 minutes to avoid overtaxing their concentration.

He uses the time to get his message across and to insure they leave more than just a pious feeling.

A pilot scheme providing a cleric for the deaf was introduced in 1978. It is the only such full-time post in the North Elbe diocese.

Pastor Polutta, who trained as a cleric and later as a theologian, says he has given him a negative impression

He continued: "Younger men have indeed accepted their new role, but they are made uncomfortable by the imbalance in the change. The pressing demands made by women professionally and sexually cause a lot of trouble."

Aggressive women's libbers increase the difficulties men experience, according to Professor Kruse.

"Relationships can only evolve healthily when common sense prevails between men and women," she said.

She sees the ideally emancipated man as one who is more patient, more flexible, more feeling and more perceptive.

She said it was because men did not talk about their feelings but kept them pent up inside that they became mentally sick.

Dr Wenzel-Kranz, who works at Hamburg University department of psychology, said: "The woman's new role has made men feel uncertain of themselves, but that can be treated."

Horst Zimmermann
(Hamburger Abendblatt, 21 February 1986)

■ MODERN LIVING

Women make men ill, says lady mayor

Professor Waltraut Kruse, 60, mayor of Aschen, recently organised the 11th West German Psychotherapy Seminar in Aschen, attended by 1,200 doctors, psychologists and psychotherapists.

Sexual equality was a major issue dealt with at the seminar.

Many men are not reconciled to the changed male and female roles in personal relationships and in society.

They suffer from an "emasculation malady," according to views widely expressed at the seminar.

The resulting conflicts lead to heart disorders, migraine, depression, insomnia and failure in their sex lives.

Men who still play the role of family patriarch have difficulties, but they are not alone.

The "new men," those who try to come to terms with equality within their marriages, have problems.

Professor Kruse, herself a psychologist, said: "Males who play the patriarch role cannot cope when they are suddenly pushed to their limits and are to some extent dethroned."

Many men have had the rug pulled from under them. They opt out and yield to conflicts that inhibit them from making decisions at all.

Professor Kruse, who has four sons, said she doubted if she would like to be a man these days.

How can men suffering from this "emasculation malady" be cured? Certainly not with pills and tablets, Professor Kruse said.

They were married in 1977 and divorced two years later, with the husband agreeing to pay maintenance.

Lester the woman, who since her youth had been very masculine and identified with the opposite sex, had hormone treatment and her breasts removed.

Often during treatment it is necessary for the whole family to be involved.

Hamburger Abendblatt asked Hamburg psychologist Dr Dorothee Wenzel-Kranz, 40, how she felt about "the new male." She said that she did not believe men were made ill because of female emancipation.

She said it was because men did not talk about their feelings but kept them pent up inside that they became mentally sick.

Dr Wenzel-Kranz, who works at Hamburg University department of psychology, said: "The woman's new role has made men feel uncertain of themselves, but that can be treated."

Horst Zimmermann
(Hamburger Abendblatt, 21 February 1986)

Mother's milk appeal for baby

Moritz, aged 15 months, suffers him a few weeks after his birth, and so from the breast milk.

Baby foods give him diarrhoea and stomach ache.

They had no money and wanted to beg to get cash for artificial legs. Aydin had lost his in a road accident.

The Red Cross is now looking for them both. It has offered him artificial legs and maintenance in Munich while he is having medical treatment.

The West German consulate in Salzburg refused to give Aydin a visa because he had no money and consular officials suspected he wanted to enter the country to work illegally.

As soon as he had been fed he regularly developed the stomach pains. He lost weight and his life was endangered.

It was then discovered that Moritz could only be breastfed. He needed a litre of breast milk per day.

His mother had ceased to breastfeed